

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & CO.
 GEORGE W. KNAPP, President and Gen. Mgr.
 GEORGE L. KNAPP, Vice President.
 W. B. Carr, Secretary.

Office, Corner Seventh and Olive Streets.
 (REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
 DAILY AND SUNDAY: SEVEN ISSUES A WEEK.

By Mail—In Advance—Postage Prepaid.
 One year.....\$5.00
 Six months.....\$2.50
 Three months.....\$1.25
 Any three days, except Sunday, one year.....\$5.00
 Sunday, with Magazine, one year.....\$5.00
 Special Mail Edition, Sunday.....\$1.25
 Sunday Magazine.....\$1.25
 BY CARRIER, ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS.
 Per week, daily only.....6 cents
 Per week, daily and Sunday.....11 cents
 TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUES.
 Remit by bank draft, express money order or registered letter.
 Address THE REPUBLIC,
 St. Louis, Mo.

Rejected communications cannot be returned under any circumstances.

Entered in the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE. PER COPY.

Eight, ten and twelve pages.....2 cents
 Twenty-two or twenty-eight pages.....3 cents
 Thirty pages.....4 cents

TELEPHONE NUMBERS. Kitchell.

Counting Room.....Main 201
 Editorial Reception Room.....Main 116

SALE OF THE WEEK. No. 301.

Vol. 30, No. 301.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of March, 1901, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1.....	74,690	17 Sunday.....	101,000
2.....	78,150	18.....	76,790
3 Sunday.....	99,470	19.....	77,780
4.....	77,730	20.....	77,440
5.....	74,900	21.....	77,520
6.....	74,880	22.....	76,760
7.....	74,550	23.....	78,565
8.....	74,400	24 Sunday.....	102,915
9.....	76,240	25.....	76,020
10 Sunday.....	101,680	26.....	77,110
11.....	78,240	27.....	76,480
12.....	74,190	28.....	75,840
13.....	74,300	29.....	76,280
14.....	74,610	30.....	77,490
15.....	77,870	31 Sunday.....	103,910
16.....	79,520		
Total for the month.....	2,494,320		
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....	63,583		
Net number distributed.....	2,430,737		
Average daily distribution.....	78,402		

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of March was 8.8 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this second day of April, 1901.

J. F. FARISH.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 23, 1901.

POOLISH MR. STEAD.

While there is a strong likelihood that the American Congress to convene next December will insist upon the United States Government's right to build the Nicaragua Canal as an American canal, this fact should not contain that menace of war with Great Britain now proclaimed by Mr. Stead as its certain possession.

Nor should it mean, as Mr. Stead believes, that Great Britain will then be reduced to a choice between fighting and eating humble pie. There is no necessity for either performance as the situation presents itself to a mind not acutely emotional. All that will be necessary on the part of England, if we shall properly insist upon the Nicaragua Canal being an American canal, will be to look the truth in the face and confess that this is an American right.

Mr. Stead possesses to a singular degree the knack of being sensational. He is exercising that knack now in a most reprehensible manner. War between the United States and Great Britain is, logically, one of the remotest of probabilities. It will not be possible, indeed, in the near future, unless such agitators as Mr. Stead find it possible to inflame the minds of the two peoples into an antagonism as foolish as it is dangerous.

NO TIME FOR DELAY.

Again is the Municipal Assembly the center of World's Fair interest. Until the bills authorizing the use of the three parks for a World's Fair site is passed the Commissioners will make no selection.

Now that the National Commission has organized, the next business of the members is to choose a site. To be free from the compulsion of private combinations the local company must have the option of using the ground included in the Carondelet, Forest and O'Fallon parks and adjacent forest. The last Municipal Assembly passed a bill authorizing their use, but Mayor Ziegenhain saw fit to change his position and vetoed the measure.

St. Louis now has a new Mayor. The majority of the members of the Municipal Assembly are new. Their friendship for the Fair can be expressed in no better way than by repassing the bill with all possible expediency. For the time being the bill is the most important before either branch of the city government. The progress of the World's Fair will be delayed until the measure is enacted into law.

PORTO RICAN CONDITIONS.

There is a very serious indictment against the United States Government in the report on Porto Rican conditions made by Mr. Wenceslao Borda, Jr., in behalf of the people of that island.

If, as this report declares, Porto Rico is now in a worse condition than when under Spanish rule, the blame for this fact must of necessity rest upon the Government which has superseded Spain in the sovereignty of Porto Rico. It may not fairly be regarded as accidental that such a development has taken place during the two years of American ownership and control.

The Porto Rican tariff bill, passed at the dictation of the Sugar Trust, has necessarily worked to the injury of the people of Porto Rico, inasmuch as it imposed a tax upon trade with this country, while Porto Rico was, at the same time, deprived of her old trade advantages with Spain. In addition, Mr. Borda charges that the Hollander revenue law is proving disastrous in its working, especially to the rum industry, which is the principal industry of Porto Rico.

There should be an earnest attempt on the part of the administration to bring about a change for the better in Porto Rico. The United States Government is

on trial before the world in its administration of the affairs of its new possessions. It is also, and peculiarly, in honor bound to deal fairly with the Porto Ricans, who welcomed American sovereignty as a promised blessing. The first Porto Rican experience of this "blessing" should not consist of a destruction of Porto Rican industries and the destitution of the people of Porto Rico.

PICTURE OF HUMANITY.

There is practical merit in the suggestion of the National Commission to the effect that the World's Fair of 1903 should present a great and comprehensive ethnological show as one of the prominent features.

The attractiveness of this idea is that it contains in one central theme, so to speak, the two most necessary attributes of a World's Fair—instruction and entertainment. In the opening years of the twentieth century there could be no more valuable study than that of the various races existing on the globe at this period of the world's history. And unquestionably a more picturesque world-gathering is impossible than that which would contain representatives of every people under the sun, assembled together in the dawn of a new age.

The one great requisite, of course, to the success of this proposed World's Fair feature is that it be made so complete that no racial member of the human family to-day shall fail of representation. Every tribe of earth must have its delegates at such a convention of humanity. In so far as is possible, the life of every people must be shown in miniature. The result of the adequate carrying out of this idea is fascinating to contemplate, even in fancy. It would make the World's Fair of 1903 profoundly interesting and marvelously picturesque. Its value to the student of mankind would be incalculable.

The members of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission have made a most worthy and promising World's Fair suggestion. The possibilities of a vast ethnological exhibit, as one of the basic ideas of the World's Fair, should be earnestly investigated. Properly put into execution, it would differentiate the World's Fair of 1903 from all other World's Fairs, and would insure an entertainment so absorbing in human dramatic interest as to be epochal in its significance.

DON'T FINDER THEM.

President McKinley's request that the Cuban delegates now in Washington be not wined and dined to excess constitutes a sensible protest against an exaggerated hospitality which threatens more of injury than benefit to its recipients.

The President's warning is based upon the regrettable fact of General Garcia, the Cuban patriot, whose death was hastened by the social dissipations in which he was compelled to indulge when he visited Washington at the termination of the war with Spain. It is hoped that so much attention will not be paid to the gentlemen who now come to confer with the President concerning the establishment of satisfactory relations between Cuba and the United States.

The proper course toward these Cuban visitors is dictated by common sense and ordinary good breeding. Let's be friendly and hospitable, but not too much so. Killing a guest with kindness is anything but kind treatment. Go slow in entertaining the delegates from the Cuban Constitutional Convention. Cuba merely expects us to deal with her in a fair and friendly spirit—certainly not to "founder" her representatives by over-feeding and drinking when there are so many more important things awaiting their attention.

FORESTS AND FLOODS.

While the rise in the rivers and small streams of the Ohio Valley has been larger this year than for many years, the flood time of the Ohio Valley, like that of the River Nile, is an annual occurrence for which the capacity of man is alone responsible.

Forest denudation has made floods an accompaniment of the early spring rains. During the past fifty years the forests of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia have gradually disappeared until the hillsides are bare. Fires have taken away the undergrowth. Cleared land, where once a mat of trees and smaller vegetation was the rule, has made the sloping ground the birthplace of floods.

Warnings have been sent out by the Government. The Department of Agriculture has repeatedly pointed out that the razing of the forests would produce the inevitable results that are now being felt by the people along the rivers and gullies. With no absorbent on the ground, the water can do nothing else than slip off with quick current to the natural waterways.

The accumulation of these rains with short periods of time runs off the bare ground. A surplus must find an outlet. The excess of water this year is not so very much above many previous years, but the lesson that has been taught by the swollen rivers, families made homeless, manufacturing concerns stopped and the thousand and one other losses incident to the flood is one that should have been learned twenty years ago.

That Pennsylvania realizes the danger may be seen from the fact that large appropriations have been made for forest preservation within the last two years. Congress has greatly enlarged this division of the Agricultural Department. Scientific treatment of the forests is the order of the day. The waste is being stopped. When the hillsides have again been covered with a reasonable growth of timber then the people of the valleys will not be subjected to floods.

KANSAS CRUELTY.

It is hard to see how the Kansas husband improved matters in his household by cleaning the six rooms of his domicile in eight hours. He has probably only shifted the dissatisfaction that has hitherto existed in his own mind to that of his good wife.

According to the reports from Atchison, this husband was worried for six days both in the spring and fall by the moonlight atmosphere incident to housecleaning. Every man knows what the experience is—that is, if he pretends to sleep and eat at home during these semiannual festivities. They are times that try men's souls. Desolation and starvation prevail.

So this unhappy husband informed his wife that he could and would do the work in one day of eight hours. She

scolded and in a moment of scorn said that it was impossible. He did do the work, did it right and ate a hearty supper at half past 6 o'clock.

But think of the joy that has been taken away from the wife's heart. No longer can she hang over the back fence and compare notes on progress of housecleaning with her next-door neighbor. She can't discuss for hours and hours the advisability of taking up the parlor carpet in preference to using a new "cleaner" that some agent has been distributing.

When her neighbor tells of the surprise and mortification she felt when she discovered a suspicious-looking bug near the bedpost, the proud satisfaction will be taken away from her wife of expressing the utmost ignorance of such things. This wife can't even weigh the pros and cons relative to the precedence that certain rooms shall take over others. The mental exhilaration felt over the successful solution of the picture-hanging problem is gone.

In fact, this Atchison woman has lost one of the chief prerogatives of femininity. With eight short hours of well-centered effort her husband has removed her from the charmed circle of blissful ignorance of how things should be done.

BE WARNED IN TIME.

Russell Sage, one of the oldest and shrewdest of Wall street's financiers, describes the present condition of the stock market as "the wildest he has seen since 1857," and points out certain of its phases which demand the attention of cautious investors.

One special fact of the existing situation dwelt upon by Mr. Sage is that the bull sentiment has had the effect of advancing some stocks which in themselves do not furnish proof of their deserving the confidence thus manifested. There are many stocks, Mr. Sage says, that never paid or earned a dividend which yet to-day are selling above par.

This is exactly the danger which was recently pointed out by The Republic—that the bull spirit in a great upward movement invariably leads to foolish investment in poor securities, for which prices out of all proportion to their worth are paid. It is this tendency, also, which makes more certain the inevitable slump following a pronounced and prolonged bull market. And it is in this fact, more than all else, that the danger of panic is found in the event of a marked reaction.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and nowhere more so than in the stock market. The way to prevent panics is to prevent inflation and overtrading. Wise folk will not be carried away by the magnetism of the speculative advance nor being scored on Wall street. The country is solid and prosperous, but that is no reason for believing that the time has come to get rich quick by buying whatever stocks may be offered for sale. Go slow. The stock of a concern that has never paid or earned a dividend is no better now than before the bull movement began.

That New York attorney who expects to find an heir to the throne of Serbia on a Kansas farm has a hard job before him. Considering the fact that there has not been a drought in the Sunflower State for four years, the sacrifice would be too great.

There is reason to believe that the seventeen Lieutenants who have been appointed in the regular army from Missouri will get a bit more pay than the eighteen Lieutenant Colonels whom Governor Dockery has recently named.

Congressman Tawney is a man of parts. Besides being the guest of honor at the World's Fair banquet, the millers dined him and the railroad men gave him a gold-headed cane, all for services rendered in Congress.

For the information of the women who met Lieutenant Hobson two years ago, the statement that his ruby lips are not now incumbered with a mustache should be of unusual interest.

Twenty-five per cent more cotton has been planted in the Indian Territory than ever before. It may be taken as decided that the planters will wear silk after the harvest.

Chicago members of the Illinois Legislature who voted for the World's Fair appropriation are gentlemen—from the crowns of their heads to the soles of their feet.

City officials of Eureka, Ill., who will serve without pay because of the financial condition of the town, are not expected to give up the "Hon." before their names.

Mayor Wells's proposed reform of the city institutions cannot be begun too promptly or made too thorough. They are a disgrace to St. Louis.

It is telegraphed out that Thomas B. Reed had to introduce himself to a Federal official in New York City. Who is this Thomas B. Reed?

It would make old Knicker Ananias supremely happy if the vaudeville syndicate should defeat the Exposition library-site movement.

St. Louis now enters the most prosperous era of its history, thanks to the World's Fair movement and those who have supported it.

While protesting against overruling the Cuban delegates President McKinley should remember also that taffy is very indigestible.

Another effort to pass a river and harbor bill will be made at the next session of Congress. Carter of Montana will not be present.

Citizens who are asking for a park in front of Union Station will need some missionary work on the confines of the proposed site.

If you have not paid your World's Fair assessment you are "shy" to just that extent in your duty. Ant up and look pleasant.

Corn King Phillips seems determined that his antagonists in the big Chicago deal shall yet be reduced to living on husks.

Coast-country farmers of Texas have received over \$50,000 from their cabbage crop. Some Texans have no oil on the brain.

Illinois is evidently determined to gain all the profit legitimately possible from a World's Fair held right at her borders.

COQUELIN LECTURES TO STUDENTS OF HARVARD.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Boston, Mass., April 25.—Constant Coquelin lectured in Sanders' Theater at Harvard Thursday afternoon on "Art and the Comedian." The faculty of the university gave him a warm reception. Professor Charles Eliot Norton, in introducing Mr. Coquelin, referred to him as "the inheritor and transmitter of the best traditions of the Comedie Francaise."

"The exact position of the comedian has not yet been settled in the public mind," said Mr. Coquelin. "The comedian is an artist and has a place in the state just as all other citizens. The question, then, is 'What is art?'"

He termed the interpretation of nature, and the comedian did this when he gave the first interpretation and realization of a character in a play.

"In a general way," he said, "the comedian has the same object in view as has woman—his object is to please. Not only does the actor who is filled with good-natured thought is happy within himself and wishes to make the world smile, desire to please, but he is filled as well with high and noble instincts and wants to give the public the delicacy of thought mingled with merriment."

"He seeks to charm by depicting the beautiful. He transports by grand spectacles the healthy laughter only the representation of what you know to be

the truth. He searches the authorities and the traditions connected with the character for materials which shall aid him to truly interpret it. He sees it, grasps it, inhabits it. It loves it—he no longer belongs to himself. It is this which makes the true actor. As to realism, the comedian must be careful not to destroy the illusions of the theater. The pleasure in a theater is made up certainly of illusions; and if by the force of so-called reality or artifice we make the spectators absolutely forget there is a spectacle, then we entertain them no longer."

In dealing with the relation of the comedian to society, Mr. Coquelin sketched the history of the stage from earliest times. He referred at length to the present friendly attitude of the church, then made a plea for the creation of comedy. He said:

"The comedian must certainly be responsible for what he says and does or he must suffer. The actor is responsible for the adulation of the society. He is not often because he is commanded by his poet. If he is not, he is a comedian. It is not against him that we must direct our shafts, but against the form of art which has made this debasement necessary to the theater everywhere, and you should not exempt from excommunication the dramatic author nor the actor who interprets him, nor the directors who lend us their houses to let us come before you. But I deny that there is an abasement merely because there are abasements. The comedian guards his civil dignity, remains a man and is an artist."

WESTERN UNION RESISTING A TAX.

Contents That Franchise Value of Company Is Not Assessable—Before Supreme Court.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 26.—The only case argued before the Supreme Court in Banc Friday was that of State ex rel. Gottlieb vs. Western Union Telegraph Company, a suit by the County Collector of Jackson County to recover the sum of \$13,627.25 as taxes due and payable for the year 1899.

The company refused payment on the ground that the assessment by the State Board of Equalization was erroneous in that the franchise value of the company in this State, assessed at \$356,400.56, was not a proper subject of assessment and taxation in Missouri.

It was contended for the company that the franchise emanates from the Federal Government, that it is exercising a governmental agency, and that it should, therefore, be freed from such tax. The case was tried before Judge John W. Henry, who sustained the company's view upon this proposition. This assessment was made under section 337, R. S. 1893.

The case was presented to the court by Hunter M. Meriwether of Kansas City, E. C. Slewin of St. Louis and Assistant Attorney General Sam B. Jeffries on the part of the Collector, while the Western Union was represented by Messrs. Dickson & Smith of Kansas City.

The suit does not necessarily involve the general powers of the State to tax the franchises of corporations licensed or chartered by the State, but the question is as to the taxation of Federal franchises under the State law of 1893.

Other proceedings were as follows: Bell vs. Holladay-Klots Land and Lumber Company; motion to transfer to St. Louis Court of Appeals filed by respondent.

Chenoweth vs. Pacific Express Company; motion to transfer to Kansas City Court of Appeals filed by respondent.

Graff vs. Ward; motion to affirm filed by respondent.

State ex rel. vs. Attorney General; the proceeding to oust the Clerk of Circuit Court of Eureka from office, was continued to the next session of the court.

Corrupt Practices Act; was continued to await the report of the commission, which is now engaged in taking the evidence.

Demands Recount of Votes.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Lebanon, Ill., April 26.—Edward C. Mueller has filed in the County Court of St. Clair County proceedings to contest the election of 1898.

Arbor Day Observed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Eureka, Ill., April 26.—Arbor Day was appropriately observed here, the exercises being under the auspices of the Eureka College and the Winfield County Teachers' Association.

Building Association Assigns.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Henderson, Ky., April 26.—The Henderson Building and Loan Association, one of the oldest concerns of the kind in the State, made an assignment here Friday, with liabilities about \$17,000. No schedule has been filed and the assets are unknown, though it is believed the concern will pay dollar for dollar.

Archer Day Observed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Eureka, Ill., April 26.—Archer Day was appropriately observed here, the exercises being under the auspices of the Eureka College and the Winfield County Teachers' Association.

Archer Day Observed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Eureka, Ill., April 26.—Archer Day was appropriately observed here, the exercises being under the auspices of the Eureka College and the Winfield County Teachers' Association.

Archer Day Observed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Eureka, Ill., April 26.—Archer Day was appropriately observed here, the exercises being under the auspices of the Eureka College and the Winfield County Teachers' Association.

Archer Day Observed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Eureka, Ill., April 26.—Archer Day was appropriately observed here, the exercises being under the auspices of the Eureka College and the Winfield County Teachers' Association.

Archer Day Observed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Eureka, Ill., April 26.—Archer Day was appropriately observed here, the exercises being under the auspices of the Eureka College and the Winfield County Teachers' Association.

Archer Day Observed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Eureka, Ill., April 26.—Archer Day was appropriately observed here, the exercises being under the auspices of the Eureka College and the Winfield County Teachers' Association.

Archer Day Observed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Eureka, Ill., April 26.—Archer Day was appropriately observed here, the exercises being under the auspices of the Eureka College and the Winfield County Teachers' Association.

Archer Day Observed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Eureka, Ill., April 26.—Archer Day was appropriately observed here, the exercises being under the auspices of the Eureka College and the Winfield County Teachers' Association.

Archer Day Observed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Eureka, Ill., April 26.—Archer Day was appropriately observed here, the exercises being under the auspices of the Eureka College and the Winfield County Teachers' Association.

Archer Day Observed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Eureka, Ill., April 26.—Archer Day was appropriately observed here, the exercises being under the auspices of the Eureka College and the Winfield County Teachers' Association.

Archer Day Observed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Eureka, Ill., April 26.—Archer Day was appropriately observed here, the exercises being under the auspices of the Eureka College and the Winfield County Teachers' Association.

Archer Day Observed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Eureka, Ill., April 26.—Archer Day was appropriately observed here, the exercises being under the auspices of the Eureka College and the Winfield County Teachers' Association.

Archer Day Observed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Eureka, Ill., April 26.—Archer Day was appropriately observed here, the exercises being under the auspices of the Eureka College and the Winfield County Teachers' Association.

Archer Day Observed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Eureka, Ill., April 26.—Archer Day was appropriately observed here, the exercises being under the auspices of the Eureka College and the Winfield County Teachers' Association.

Archer Day Observed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Eureka, Ill., April 26.—Archer Day was appropriately observed here, the exercises being under the auspices of the Eureka College and the Winfield County Teachers' Association.

Archer Day Observed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Eureka, Ill., April 26.—Archer Day was appropriately observed here, the exercises being under the auspices of the Eureka College and the Winfield County Teachers' Association.

Archer Day Observed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Eureka, Ill., April 26.—Archer Day was